

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Issued by the authority of the Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change and Energy
Efficiency

Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012

*Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Self-ballasted Compact Fluorescent
Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012*

Purpose

The *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Self-ballasted Compact Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012* (**Determination**) establishes minimum energy efficiency, energy labelling, product performance and environmental and health impact requirements, and associated requirements for conducting tests, for self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps for general lighting services (**self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps**).

The Determination is one of an initial suite of 19 determinations by which responsibility for the regulation of energy efficiency and energy labelling has been transitioned from the States and Territories to the Commonwealth.

Background

The *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012* (**Act**) establishes a national framework for regulating the energy efficiency of products supplied or used within Australia, implementing Australian Government and the Council of Australian Governments (**COAG**) commitments to establish national legislation to regulate energy efficiency and labelling standards for appliances and other products. The national legislation permits the Australian Government to set mandatory minimum efficiency requirements for products, to drive greater energy efficiency for regulated products. The Act also allows the Australian Government to set nationally-consistent labelling requirements, to increase Australians' awareness of options to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption, energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions. The national framework replaced seven state and territory legislative frameworks, harmonising the regulation of equipment energy efficiency.

Under the previous state and territory legislative frameworks, Minimum Energy Performance Standards (**MEPS**) and energy labelling requirements were set out in Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards and incorporated by reference in regulations, which were usually made under the relevant state or territory electrical safety legislation. It was intended that the transition to Commonwealth regulation would, to the greatest extent possible, simply reproduce the regulatory requirements that existed under state and territory law. As a result, the practice of setting the requirements by reference to the relevant Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards has been continued in this initial suite of determinations made under the Act, albeit with some departures in order to enshrine in the law various rulings made

over time by state regulators, and certain administrative practices that had developed over time in the COAG Equipment Energy Efficiency Program (**E3 Program**), to provide certainty to the regulated community.

Selected definitions and text are extracted in the GEMS Determinations from the relevant Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards. This is done with the intention of making it possible to determine if a product is covered (or excluded) by the GEMS Determination without having to refer to the relevant standard.

Energy labelling requirements primarily relate to requirements for the display of energy rating labels, such as those commonly seen on products including refrigerators, dishwashers and televisions, amongst others. Energy rating labels allow consumers to compare the energy consumption of similar products, and factor potential cost savings into their purchasing decision. For some products labelling requirements also relate to specific information that must be marked on the product itself or the box in which it is supplied.

Other regulatory requirements include requirements relating to high efficiency levels, product performance, and the impact of the product on the environment or the health of human beings:

- *High efficiency level* requirements allow suppliers or manufacturers to differentiate more efficient products in the market where the product does not carry an energy rating label, provided they meet a specified efficiency benchmark over and above the nominated GEMS level requirements.
- *Product performance* requirements are intended to ensure that minimum efficiency requirements or a higher number of stars on an energy rating label are not achieved by reducing the effectiveness of the product in its primary function. An example of this is the setting of minimum requirements for soil removal for clothes washers.
- Requirements in relation to the *impact of a product on the environment or the health of human beings* are intended to ensure that greater energy efficiency does not come at the expense of the environment or human health. An example of this is the setting of a maximum limit for the amount of mercury that may be contained in a compact fluorescent or linear fluorescent lamp. Some level of mercury is necessary for these energy efficient lamps to operate so limits are set to keep mercury content within safe levels for human health and the environment.

Legislative basis

Under subsection 23(1) of the Act the Minister may, by legislative instrument, make a determination (a GEMS determination) that specifies one or more classes of products if the products in those classes use energy or affect the amount of energy used by other products. A GEMS determination is the vehicle by which energy efficiency requirements (GEMS level requirements), energy labelling requirements (GEMS labelling requirements) for classes of products and other requirements for a product class are established.

Under section 25 of the Act the GEMS level requirements specified in a GEMS determination may be:

- requirements relating to one or more of the following:
 - the amount of energy used in operating products in relevant product classes;
 - the amount of greenhouse gases resulting from operating products in the relevant product class;
 - the effect of those products on the amount of energy used by operating other products; and
- requirements for conducting tests in relation to products in the relevant product class in order to determine whether the products meet the specified requirements.

Under section 26 of the Act the GEMS labelling requirements specified in a GEMS determination may be:

- requirements relating to the information that must be communicated in connection with supplying or offering to supply products in the relevant product class;
- requirements relating to the manner in which that information must be communicated; and
- requirements for conducting tests in relation to products in the relevant product class in order to determine whether the products meet the specified requirements.

Under section 27 of the Act other requirements that may be specified in a GEMS determination are:

- requirements for products in the relevant product class to meet a specified level (the high efficiency level);
- requirements relating to the performance of products in the relevant product class;
- requirements relating to the impact of products in that product class on the environment or on the health of human beings;
- requirements for conducting tests in relation to products in the relevant product class in order to determine whether the products meet the specified requirements; and
- requirements of a kind specified in the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.

Consultation

The Australian Government conducted extensive consultation with Australian businesses throughout the development of the Act. In the development of this Determination, Australian businesses were further consulted on ‘family of models’ circumstances in the Determinations (discussed below). Australian businesses were not consulted on the other provisions of this Determination (or the other Determinations in the initial suite of 19) as those provisions reproduce the requirements that existed under state and territory legislation.

Industry stakeholders representing all regulated product types were consulted in June and July 2012 on a proposed approach to the circumstances in which two or more models of products could be in a family of models. The aim of the consultation was to develop a streamlined and consistent approach to families of models across all product types. The consultation raised some general issues and some specific issues that are unique to particular product classes. It was decided that these issues could only be addressed with a detailed review of each of the family of models circumstances for each product type. A commitment was made to review the family of models treatment under GEMS for each product type over time. Lighting products have already been reviewed, and the results of the review were incorporated into the relevant determinations in the initial suite of 19. For products that have not had a review it was decided that the family of models treatment in previous state and territory regulation and practice would be carried over in the GEMS Determinations.

Extensive consultation was undertaken with state and territory government policy officers, state regulators, and technical consultants to ensure that the requirements established in the Determinations did not go beyond the scope of the previously existing state and territory requirements. The draft determinations were amended to reflect the outcome of the consultations.

Regulatory Impact

A comprehensive COAG Regulatory Impact Statement (the GEMS RIS) was prepared as part of the process of developing the Act. The regulatory proposals encapsulated by the Determinations fall within the scope of the GEMS RIS, and only reproduce regulatory requirements for business that already existed under state and territory legislation. Consequently, no further regulatory impact analysis was considered necessary in relation to the regulatory proposal.

Detailed description of the Determination

Details of the Determination are set out at Attachment A.

Statement of compatibility with human rights

A statement of compatibility with human rights for the purposes of Part 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* is set out at Attachment B.

Details of the Determination

Section 1 – Name of Determination

This section sets out the title of the Determination.

Section 2 – Commencement

This section provides that the Determination commences the day after it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments. The default 12 month period that otherwise applies to the commencement of a GEMS determination, as provided for by paragraph 34(a) of the Act, is not necessary with respect to this Determination because it reproduces in Commonwealth law the energy efficiency and energy labelling requirements that previously existed in state and territory legislation.

Section 3 – Definitions

This section sets out definitions for key terms used in the Determination. The definitions include:

- definitions relating to the various Australian/New Zealand Standards by which the requirements of the Determination are specified;
- a definition of “self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamp”, which is given the same meaning as in AS/NZS 4847.1:2010;
- a definition of “general lighting”, which is given the same meaning as in IEC Standard IEC 60050-845 Edition 1;
- definitions of other terms related to “self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamp”, which are given the same meaning as in AS/NZS 4847.1:2010 or AS 1852.845-1989 as applicable;
- a definition of “IEC Standard”, which is a standard published by, or on behalf of, the International Electrotechnical Commission;
- a definition of “CIE Standard”, which is a standard published by, or on behalf of, the International Commission on Illumination; and
- a definition of “standard”, which means an Australian Standard, an Australian/New Zealand Standard, an IEC Standard or any other equivalent document.

Section 4 – Interpretation

Section 4 provides guidance for interpreting certain aspects of the Determination.

Subsection 4(1)

The purpose of this subsection is to avoid any inconsistency in terminology between the Determination (and other elements of the GEMS legislation) and the standards referenced in section 3 of the Determination. It indicates that where a term used in the Determination is not defined in any part of the GEMS legislation, but is defined in a

standard referenced in section 3, for the purposes of the Determination the term has the meaning set out in the applicable standard.

Subsection 4(2)

The standards referred to in the Determination themselves refer to other documents that must be applied to give effect to the Determination. The purpose of this subsection is to specify which version of such a document, if referred to in a standard under the heading “Referenced Documents” (or an equivalent heading), is the applicable version of the document for the purposes of the Determination.

Where a relevant document is defined in section 3 of this Determination and the definition specifies a date of effect, the applicable version of the document for the purposes of the Determination is the version that existed at that specified date. Otherwise, the applicable version of the document is the version that existed on the date this Determination comes into force.

In this Determination AS/NZS 4782.3 (Int):2006 has been defined in section 3 and a date that has been specified is 5 June 2006. Therefore, the applicable version of this standard is the version that existed on 5 June 2006 (the date the standard was published). This standard was an interim standard which expired on 5 June 2008. The standard is has not been replaced and is still applied. It was not possible for the applicable version of this standard to be the version that existed on the date the instrument came into force, as the standard had expired. For all other documents incorporated by reference in accordance with this subsection, the application version is the date this Determination comes into force.

Section 5 – Specified product classes covered by the Determination

Section 5 sets out the scope of the Determination.

Subsection 5(1)

Subsection 5(1) provides that the Determination covers self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps, as defined in section 3, in the product classes set out in subsection 5(2), that are ordinarily supplied and used for general lighting services. This reflects the scope of the regulations for this product type under the previous state and territory legislation, as it was set out in the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4847.2:2010 (*Self ballasted lamps for general lighting services – Part 2: Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) requirements*).

Subsection 5(2)

Section 11 of the Act provides that a determination must specify one or more product classes that it covers. This subsection specifies that the self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps covered by the Determination form a single product class.

Subsection 5(3)

This subsection sets out product classes that are not covered by the Determination. These are lamps for use in certain special purpose lighting applications, and cold-cathode lamps (which are self-ballasted, but do not generate light through fluorescence). This reflects the product classes excluded under the previous state and territory legislation.

Section 6 – GEMS level requirements

Section 6 specifies GEMS level requirements for energy use for self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps covered by the Determination, including requirements for conducting tests in order to demonstrate compliance with the energy use requirements, under section 25 of the Act.

Subsection 6(1)

This subsection provides that the GEMS level requirements are those set out in clauses 4.2 and 4.3 of AS/NZS 4847.2:2010 in relation to efficacy (including luminous flux).

The relevant parameters in clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4847.2:2010 are set out in rows 3 to 5 of Table 1 in that clause.

Subsection 6(2)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests are those set out in clauses 4.1 and 4.7 of AS/NZS 4847.1:2010.

Section 7 – GEMS labelling requirements

Section 7 specifies GEMS labelling requirements for self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps covered by the Determination under section 26 of the Act.

Subsection 7(1)

This subsection provides that the GEMS labelling requirements are those set out in clause 4.4 of AS/NZS 4847.2:2010. These requirements concern information that must be marked on the packaging of the product, in relation to light output, wattage, lamp lifetime and mercury content.

Subsection 7(2)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests are those set out in section 4 of AS/NZS 4847.1:2010.

Section 8 – Other GEMS requirements

Section 8 specifies other GEMS requirements, in relation to both product performance and impact on environment and health, for self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps

covered by the Determination, including requirements for conducting tests in order to demonstrate compliance with these requirements, under section 27 of the Act.

These requirements are intended to prevent products entering the Australian market that are designed to meet GEMS requirements but are unfit for the product's intended purpose or pose a health or environmental threat.

Subsection 8(1)

This subsection provides that the product performance requirements are the requirements set out in clauses 4.2 and 4.3 of AS/NZS 4847.2:2010, except those relating to efficacy (including luminous flux)(which are covered by the GEMS level requirements in subsection 6(1)), and maximum mercury content (which are covered in subsection 8(2)).

The specific requirements specified are in relation to the following parameters:

- Starting Time;
- Run-up Time;
- Low Temperature Starting;
- True Power Factor;
- Colour Appearance and Colour Rendering Index;
- Switching Withstand;
- Lamp Life and Premature Lamp Failure Rate;
- Lumen Maintenance;
- Light Distribution; and
- Harmonics and Electromagnetic Compatibility.

Subsection 8(2)

This subsection provides that the requirements relating to the impact on the environment or health of human beings are those set out in clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4847.2:2010 in relation to maximum quantity of mercury.

Subsection 8(3)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests, in relation to the product performance requirements, are those set out in clause 4.1 and section 5 of AS/NZS 4847.1:2010, and the following clauses of AS/NZS 4847.1:2010 in relation to specific performance requirements:

- 4.2 (Starting Time);
- 4.3 (Run-up Time);
- 4.4 (Low Temperature Starting);
- 4.6 (True Power Factor);
- 4.8 (Colour Appearance and Colour Rendering Index);
- 4.9 (Switching Withstand);
- 4.10 (Lamp Life and Premature Lamp Failure Rate);
- 4.11 (Lumen Maintenance);

- 4.12 (Light Distribution); and
- 4.13 (Harmonics and Electromagnetic Compatibility).

Subsection 8(4)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests, regarding the requirements relating to the impact on the environment or health of human beings, are those relating to maximum mercury content set out in clause 4.14 and section 5 of AS/NZS 4847.1:2010.

Section 9 – Family of models

Section 28 of the Act provides that a GEMS determination must specify, for each product class covered by the determination, the circumstances in which two or more models in that product class are in the same family of models.

Subsection 9(1)

This subsection specifies the circumstances in which two or more models of self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps from a single product class covered by this Determination may be in the same family of models. This subsection operates subject to subsection 9(2).

The specified circumstances are when the models (a) are of a single brand, (b) rely on the same test report, (c) have the same physical characteristics that are relevant to complying with the GEMS level requirements, the GEMS labelling requirements and the other GEMS requirements, and (d) have the same claimed energy performance characteristics that are relevant to complying with those requirements. The effect of these specified circumstances is to limit the physical differences that are allowed between models that may be registered in the same family of models.

An example of physical differences that might be allowed between two or more models with the same energy performance in order for them to be registered in the same family of models is different cap types (for example, bayonet cap or edison screw) or sizes.

Subsection 9(2)

This subsection has the effect that for the purposes of subsection (1) a family of models may consist of no more than four models.

Section 10 – Product categories

Section 29 of the Act requires that a GEMS determination specify whether the products it covers are category A or category B products. Category B products are subject to higher penalties than category A products for certain offences under the Act, on the basis that category B products have a high impact on energy use or greenhouse gas production.

Section 10 specifies that self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps covered by the Determination are category A products.

Statement of Compatibility with Human Rights

Prepared in accordance with Part 3 of the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011

Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Self-ballasted Compact Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012

This Legislative Instrument is compatible with the human rights and freedoms recognised or declared in the international instruments listed in section 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*.

Overview of the Legislative Instrument

The *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Self-ballasted Compact Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012* prescribes matters relating to minimum energy efficiency and energy labelling requirements for self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps under the *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012*. The Determination establishes requirements for energy use, energy labelling and product performance, including requirements for conducting tests in order to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The Determination also sets out the circumstances in which two or more models in a product class may be a family of models, and establishes the applicable product category for the purposes of calculating certain penalties under the Act.

Human rights implications

This Legislative Instrument does not engage any of the applicable rights or freedoms.

Conclusion

This Legislative Instrument is compatible with human rights as it does not raise any human rights issues.

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